

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow;
fresh southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 43.

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GERMANY YIELDS TO WILSON'S TERMS ASKS HIM TO ARRANGE AN ARMISTICE WASHINGTON FEARS A HOAX IN NOTE

Unofficial Text of Germany's Reply to President Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The unofficial text of the reply of Germany to President Wilson's questions of October 8 follows:

In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America the German Government hereby declares:

The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these

terms. The German Government believes that the Governments of the Powers associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German Government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation.

The German Government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the neces-

sary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility of this step toward peace, has been formed by conference and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people.

Berlin, October the twelfth, 1918.

Signed, SOLF,
State Secretary of Foreign Office.

BIG BOND SALE ON LIBERTY DAY

Poston Passes Allotment, but
Other Large Cities Are
Still Behind.

N. Y. GAINS \$48,477,750

Total for This District Now
\$562,275,150, 31 Per
Cent of Quota.

Because of the celebration of the holiday throughout the nation complete figures of the subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan of \$6,000,000,000 were not obtainable late last night, but four of the districts reported an increase for the twelfth day of \$11,422,050, bringing the total of the nation up to \$2,351,238,250, with eight districts to be heard from for the twelfth day.

The districts reporting for the twelfth day were Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. With the latest figures Boston has subscribed to 53.80 per cent of her quota, Chicago to 46.49, Philadelphia 32.20 and New York 31.23 per cent.

Day's Gains Here \$48,477,750.

New Yorkers continue to turn a deaf ear to the appeals to speed up subscriptions, and the figures announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday showed subscriptions of \$48,477,750, gathered on the twelfth day, bringing the total for the twelve days up to \$562,275,150, or only 31.2 per cent of the quota. This compares with 51.5 per cent raised in the Third Liberty Loan campaign during the first twelve days. Bonds sold on the twelfth day compared with \$68,672,650 sold on the preceding day.

For the twelve days total subscriptions should have been \$1,194,420,000, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has to raise \$174,845,850 daily for the remainder of the campaign, or nearly four times the volume at which subscriptions are being received.

Brooklyn is again reported to be at the head of the five boroughs of Greater New York, but it also is behind what it should have raised.

Subscriptions by Boroughs.

Total subscriptions announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for each of the five boroughs of Greater New York follow:

Borough	Quota	Subscriptions	Per Cent
Manhattan	\$1,194,420,000	\$1,194,420,000	100.00
Brooklyn	238,884,000	238,884,000	100.00
Queens	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Richmond	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Westchester	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00

NEW YORK CITY.

Subscriptions	Quota	Subscriptions	Per Cent
Manhattan	\$1,194,420,000	\$1,194,420,000	100.00
Brooklyn	238,884,000	238,884,000	100.00
Queens	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Richmond	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Westchester	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00

Subscriptions for each of the eight

sub-districts of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York follow:

SUB-DISTRICTS.

Subscriptions	Quota	Subscriptions	Per Cent
Manhattan	\$1,194,420,000	\$1,194,420,000	100.00
Brooklyn	238,884,000	238,884,000	100.00
Queens	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Richmond	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00
Westchester	119,442,000	119,442,000	100.00

Continued on Tenth Page.

How Fourth Liberty Loan Stands To-day

New York district quota \$1,800,000,000
Amount of subscriptions
recorded yesterday... \$48,477,750
Total amount subscribed
to date in N. Y. dist... \$562,275,150
The nation's showing:
District Subscriptions P. C.
St. Louis.....\$182,954,700 70
Minneapolis.....122,476,450 58
Boston.....269,256,000 53.80
Chicago.....404,454,000 46.49
San Francisco.....187,527,950 46
Dallas.....55,707,250 25
Cleveland.....211,548,800 25
Richmond.....96,915,550 24
Philadelphia.....150,708,000 32.20
New York.....\$562,275,150 31.23
Kansas City.....72,085,000 27
Atlanta.....49,848,500 25
Official figures for first twelve
days of drive. Other totals are for
first eleven days.

U. S. WAR CRAFT SUNK ABROAD

Explosion on Submarine
Chaser Kills Rice Bassett
of Forest Hills, L. I.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A submarine
chaser 219 was sunk in foreign waters
on October 9 as the result of an explosion,
the cause of which has not yet been
determined, and with the loss of at
least one life and several other casualties,
according to cablegrams made public
by the Navy Department to-night.

No. 219 blew up as she lay alongside
a supply ship in a European harbor
taking on fuel. All at once a terrific
explosion occurred in the forward part
of the little craft and immediately she
was enveloped in flames throughout her
forward section.

The fire was extinguished, but an
hour after the explosion the vessel sank.
Rice Bassett, quartermaster second class,
of 13 Ingram street, Forest Hills, L. I.,
was killed by the explosion. He is the
son of Mrs. Fanny Rice Hunt. Ray
Holden Kerns, radio electrician, Berkeley,
Cal., is so severely injured that his
death is expected. Harley Jerome Gil-
lin, an American second class, of Wyom-
ing, Ill., is missing.

The list of the seriously injured mem-
bers of the crew includes:

CURTIS, Robert, Lieut. (junior grade),
U. S. N., Chicago.
RUSSELL, Robert, chief machinist's
mate, U. S. N. R. F., San Francisco.
GILLEN, Arthur, chief machinist's
mate (first class), U. S. N., West Bur-
lington, Ia.

WOLFORD, Robert Samuel, quartermaster
(third class), U. S. N., Cumberland, Md.

STROVER, Richard, second class, U. S. N.,
U. S. N. R. F. (mother, Mrs. Clara
Strover, 2480 Tenth ave., Bronx, N. Y.)

JOHNSON, Elmer, Torguey, machinist's
mate (second class), U. S. N., Plaster,
N. Y.

MOTT, David Anshutz, electrician (third
class), U. S. N. R. F., Des Moines.

KIRKSON, Otto Clifford, quartermaster
(first class), U. S. N. R. F., Santa Bar-
bara, Cal.

REPLY SUBMITTED TO
GERMAN PARLIAMENT

Berne "Bund" Hopes Wilson
Will Effect Peace.

BERNE, Oct. 12.—Respecting Ger-
many's reply to the United States, Ber-
lin advises that the great importance
of the matter made it necessary to sub-
mit the document to the great Reichstag
Committee and to the Bundesrat, before
it was despatched to the United States.

The news that the German reply has
made a great impression everywhere, it
is added.

The Berne Bund says: "It is possible
to hope that the exchange of notes will
lead to peace. President Wilson is to-
day the first man in the world by au-
thority of power and high flight of
thoughts. We hope that the coming
peace will bear the imprint of this great
democrat."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (delayed).—
The German Reichstag will meet on
Wednesday, October 16, according to ad-
vice from Berlin.

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

WILSON WALKS IN LOAN PARADE

Greatest Pageant in City's His-
tory Reveals War and In-
dustrial Efficiency.

WOMEN MAKE BIG SHOW

Soldiers of Many Nations and
Battle Trophies Add Color
to Splendid Spectacle.

Some day a victorious army and
navy, fresh from Germany and Ger-
man waters, will swing along an
American avenue in a grand review
which will go down in history as the
greatest of processions; but until that
big moment arrives it may be honestly
said by the hundreds of thousands
who watched the Fourth Liberty Loan
parade tramp through Fifth avenue
yesterday that they witnessed the
"greatest" parade which the world's
metropolis, perhaps the world, ever
had seen.

Around the word "greatest" quota-
tion marks are used advisedly. The
adjective isn't the reporter's. Every-
one, within earshot used it. There
were moments during the long pro-
cessional hours of yesterday in the
flag fluttering "Avenue of the Allies"
when men not usually given to emo-
tion, and never to sentimentality,
wiped their eyes and were unashamed.
In among the myriads of humble
marchers was one individual, the Pres-
ident of the United States, who partly
because of great ability and largely
because circumstances had made him
the mighty leader of the greatest na-
tion at the world's biggest moment
stood forth as the spokesman and first
citizen of all the decent part of the
world.

American Ingenuity on View.

In the sections of the parade which
preceded the line in which he marched
and punctuating the columns of the
thousands of paraders who marched be-
hind him were concrete evidences of all
that goes to make successful modern
warfare, from the sheaves of wheat that
typified the earth old industry of agri-
culture to the last word in airplanes
and wicked little whistling tanks. And
in view of the Teutonic claims of Ger-
manic monopoly of all that is intellec-
tually efficient it was worthy of note
that not a single elemental invention or
discovery of warfare exhibited in the
parade was of German origin.

The late Wilbur Wright, an Amer-
ican, was the first human being to rise
from the ground in a heavier than air
machine, wherefore clouds of airplanes
whipped in circles far up in the gray
skies above the paraders solely because
of Wright's American ingenuity. A top
the big floats steam engines, so neces-
sary to modern warfare, throbbed be-
cause a youth in Great Britain once had
harnessed steam.

The wireless apparatus, indispensable
on land and sea in modern war, crackled
along the line of march owing to
the fact that a man in an up-State
town of New York invented the auto-
mobile. Flapping rhythmically against
the thighs of army and navy officers
were the all important automatic pistols
of present day war, an American inven-
tion.

Tanks and Guns of Yankee Origin.

Gas engines of automobiles and trucks
chugged along the line of march owing
to the fact that a man in an up-State
town of New York invented the auto-
mobile. Flapping rhythmically against
the thighs of army and navy officers
were the all important automatic pistols
of present day war, an American inven-
tion.

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

DISASTER FACES GERMAN ARMIES

Railway From Metz to Flan-
ders Almost Within Grasp
of Allies.

FRENCH TAKE VOZIERES

British Only a Mile From
Douai, While Enemy in Cham-
pagne Flees Rapidly.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Oct. 12.—The results of to-
day's fighting on the front in France and
Belgium indicate that tremendous de-
velopments are impending and may be
expected within the next few days. Im-
portant moves by all the allied armies
from east of Lens to the Meuse threaten
to turn the German retreat into a disas-
trous rout.

The advance of the Americans north
of Verdun to Sivry places them within
sixteen miles of the great lateral rail-
way behind the German front connecting
Lille and Valenciennes with Metz, and
Montmeidy and Metz, which soon will be
under the fire of American artillery.
Once this direct line of communication
has been made unavailable for the trans-
portation of troops all the German lat-
eral communications will be thrown
back north of the Ardennes and very
much impeded.

British Before Douai.

In the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector the
British and Americans are pressing the
retreating enemy so closely that it is
doubtful if the Germans will be able to
make a stand for more than a few days
on the defense line which they have pre-
pared hastily to protect the northern
part of the great trunk railway. This
defense line is said to run from Valenci-
ennes to the Meuse. The Allies are
approaching the line at the Oise, increas-
ing the threat to the German lines of
retirement through Belgium.

The British are only about a mile
from Douai and are expected to enter
the city to-morrow morning. It was
effectively flanked two days ago. The
German troops in this district have re-
treated behind the Senne Canal, closely
followed by the British, who have cap-
tured a dozen villages.

St. Aubert, Avesnes, Villers-Gauchies
and St. Vaast, northwest of Le Cateau,
have been captured by the British, who
also have captured Arelux and Corbe-
hen, on the west bank of the canal.

Further north, Field Marshal Haig reports to-night that
the British have taken the villages of
Montigny, Annay and Harnes.

Great Retreat in Champagne.

The whole French front from the Sois-
sons-Laon road to Grand Pre, in the
northern part of the Argonne, is moving
north. The Germans are evacuating the
noted Chemin des Dames, in the Laon
district, the capture of which cost them
many thousands of lives. They consid-
ered the position impregnable and an
effective bar to any attack from the
south. French and Italian troops are
following them closely as they retreat.

Further east the French have crossed

Continued on Third Page.

Speed of Soldiers
Spurs "Sun" Fund On

AMONG new contributions now-
adays often appear
significant words: "Sent
smokes of our boys over there in
memory of —" "Sad is the re-
minder that the soldiers want one
thing badly and want it
always; THE SUN Tobacco Fund
supplies this active desire.

A season of great activity
opens for the fund, measured
only in degree by what our fight-
ing men are accomplishing in
quick time. Read of the smoke
fund's varied programme for the
next few weeks on page 1, Sec-
tion 6.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

Lloyd's Makes Peace Wager a Good One

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Oct. 12.—Brokers at
Lloyd's to-day showed their
belief in a prompt peace by in-
creasing the rate for insurance
against a peace by January 1 to
30 guineas per 100 pounds
(\$150 premium for an insurance
of about \$475), which is
equivalent to a bet at decreased
odds that peace will be made by
that time.

Earlier in the week many poli-
cies were taken out at a pre-
mium of 25 guineas (\$125 on a
policy of about \$475).

YANKEES MEET BITTER FIGHTING

Reorganized Enemy Units
Give Violent Battle in
Argonne Sector.

By the Associated Press.

With the American Forces North-
west of Verdun, Oct. 12.—Gen. Per-
shing's forces continued their attacks
against the German positions on this
front to-day. German opposition proved
even more bitter, if possible, than it was
yesterday.

The fighting this morning was es-
pecially violent on the center and on
the left center. St. Juvin and Cunel, both
of which towns are now in No Man's
Land, are aflame.

The American troops encountered a
violent machine gun fire everywhere
along the front.
From prisoners taken there is every
indication that the enemy is throwing
everything into the battle in a confused
way. The prisoners frequently are un-
able to tell to what division they belong.
In other cases they reveal that divi-
sions, regiments and even companies
have been reorganized and again formed
into new units.

CONCRETE DEFENCES TAKEN BY AMERICANS

Kriemhilde Line Won After
18 Hour Bombardment.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Oct. 12.—
The Americans in the Argonne region
have broken through the defenses of the
Kriemhilde line, capturing the northern
parts of Cunel Wood. Eighteen hours
of bombardment preceded the attack,
during which the Germans tried to de-
stroy the shell fire, to create a new line in
No Man's Land. They worked fever-
ishly and energetically, but the Ameri-
can fire swept them aside, leaving not-
ing but dead and wounded.

The German machine gun fire from
the rear made the American progress
slow, but little parties were organized
to outflank the machine gunners, and
to turn an enfilading fire upon them.
By this means the nests were all car-
ried.

Of all the results achieved by the
Americans since they began fighting in
this region the break through the
Kriemhilde system, which stretches
from the Meuse westward to north of
the Argonne Forest, is the greatest. The
system was built to provide an outpost
of bombardment against the attack
which the Germans tried to make
that ran from Metz to the Lille neigh-
borhood. The line was formidable, con-
structed, and consisted of deep concrete
dugouts and emplacements well pro-
tected by barbed wire.

This system was the chief line of
resistance after the old battle line. The
Americans have been fighting all along
the Verdun front for the last few days,
making steady progress in spite of per-
sistent opposition. This was particu-
larly heavy in the center of the region
from Romagne to Cunel Wood.

Premier Flees in Disguise.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—Vassil Rado-
stov, who resigned the Bulgarian Presi-
dency last June, has fled from the
Bulgarian capital disguised as a German
officer, say advices from Sofia.

WILSON AWAITS OFFICIAL TEXT

President Learns of Reply at
Opera House, but With-
holds Comment.

BIG OVATION GIVEN HIM

Occupies J. P. Morgan's Box at
Concert for Benefit of Blind
Italian Soldiers.

Seated last night in a grand tier box
at the Metropolitan Opera House Presi-
dent Wilson received from the Associated
Press the unofficial text of the German
note. Through Secretary Tumulty he
announced that he would have no com-
ment to make.

Publication of the German reply to
the President's inquiries as to its will-
ingness to accept all the terms he previ-
ously had enunciated and to evacuate all
occupied territory came as a complete
surprise. The way in which the wire-
less despatch of such tremendous im-
portance sent out from the great German
station at Nauzen was made public shat-
tered all diplomatic precedents.

The text reached New York only a
short time before Mr. Wilson and his
party left the Waldorf-Astoria to attend
the concert at the Metropolitan for the
benefit of blinded Italian soldiers. The
natural assumption was that it previ-
ously had been communicated to the
President. As a measure of precaution,
however, the Associated Press sent over
its special wire to the opera house an
inquiry to Secretary Tumulty as to
whether Mr. Wilson had been informed of
the German reply.

Mr. Tumulty, who showed plainly his
amazement, replied that Mr. Wilson had
not seen the note and requested that the
text be telegraphed to him at once. He
announced, however, that the President
could not indicate in the slightest degree
his opinion of the note.

The text was sent immediately to the
box where the President was seated with
Col. E. M. House. It was read with
most intense interest. Soon thereafter
Secretary Tumulty disappeared and it
was assumed he was in telephone com-
munication with Secretary of State Lan-
sing at Washington.

When Secretary Tumulty called Wash-
ington he was informed that the official
text of the note had been received
neither at the White House nor at the
State Department. The unofficial text
had been received, however.

FIGHTERS HEAR OF REPLY.

News Reaches the Front Very Late
in the Night.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN
FRANCE, Oct. 12.—10 P. M.—Germany's
reply to President Wilson's note was
received by wireless at army head-
quarters to-night. It was not commu-
nicated to the fighting lines until much
later.

The news of Germany's acceptance of
President Wilson's terms was sent from
army headquarters to the headquarters
of the various corps, and thence to the
commanding officers at division head-
quarters, where it was expected it would
be relayed to the men in the most for-
ward lines.

Every signal corps wire was utilized
to spread the news and runners were
detached to supplement this means of
communication.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

This, Says Secretary McAdoo, Is
the Meaning of Reply.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The text of Ger-
many's reply to President Wilson's in-
quiry was communicated to-night to
Secretary McAdoo just before he de-
livered a Liberty Loan address. He
said:

"What this Government demands
based on President Wilson's messages
and speeches, is unconditional surrender,
and if this reply is authentic it means
just that."

Publication of Note in Germany Be- fore Its Receipt by President Excites Suspicion of Some Kind of Trickery

MIXED COMMISSION PLAN A SNAG; MAY MEAN RETURN OF COLONIES

Allies Will Insist on Dictating Terms Regarding Evacuation of Invaded Territory—14 Points Must Be Interpreted Before Warfare Stops

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Germany has replied to Presi-
dent Wilson accepting his peace terms, agreeing to evacuate
invaded territory and endeavoring to offer proof that the Ger-
man Chancellor speaks not only for the German Government
but for the German people.

The text of the German reply flashed here to-night is
identical with the text as given to the people in Berlin, but is
not the official version yet to be received by the State De-
partment.

The news broke like a bombshell on official Washington.
Is it a sincere peace plea based on the hope of avoiding
further punishment, now that the scales have begun to turn
against Germany, or is it a gigantic hoax, one of the master
strokes of cunningly devised Teuton diplomacy? The ques-
tion remains unanswered pending receipt of the official text
and may not even be answered then until practical demon-
strations are required of Germany's good faith or of the value
of the Imperial German Government's promises.

Officials Receive News With Suspicion.

Officials here to-night received the news with admitted
surprise, but declined absolutely to place faith in the Ger-
man intentions. With excitement rapidly mounting to fever
pitch these officials calmly counseled against forming the
opinion that Germany had really surrendered or that the offer
meant the end of the war.

Diplomats heard the news in silence and with suspicion
that something was wrong somewhere and that the United
States and the Entente were now being made the victims of
the subtle Teuton propaganda against which they have
warned since the earliest days of the war.

Nowhere was the view unqualifiedly expressed that
the United States could not take up the question of promoting
peace without serious embarrassment to itself and its Allies.
In short the United States and the Allies, many believe, do not
want to enter into discussions with the enemy now even
though he be ready to save himself from the punishment he
sees coming by crying out for a parley before he is hit harder.

Until the official text is received it is difficult for these
officials to pass judgment because so much depends on the
minute shadings in the wording of the German note. The
text as given out in Berlin and flashed here admittedly gives
little ground for believing that the Germans have made any
reservation in accepting the President's demands, although at-
tention is called to the German suggestion that "the President
may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making
the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation."

Germany May Seek to Regain Her Colonies.

This idea of a "mixed commission" would mean that
German representatives as well as American and Entente
representatives would have a hand in framing the arrange-
ments. It undoubtedly would mean that the German Govern-
ment would expect the German colonies to be evacuated by
Great Britain and Turkish territory evacuated simultaneously
with the evacuation of invaded territory by the Germans.

It is stated authoritatively that the United States and the
Entente never would agree to have the question of territorial
evacuation decided by a mixed commission and that terms of
evacuation would have to be dictated by the Powers arrayed
against Germany. But in the text as published in Germany